

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Advertisements This Evening.

BOWERY, THEATRE, BOWERY—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BROADWAY, THEATRE, BROADWAY—Domestic and Foreign.

Fulton's Theatre, Chambers Street—The Landlord.

National Theatre, Chatham Street—Afternoon and Evening.

Wallack's Theatre, Broadway—Love and Loyalty.

American Museum—Afternoon and Evening—The Old Brewery.

Broadway Menagerie—Lullaby King—Mammoth Lion and Living Trained Animals.

Christ's American Opera House, 472 Broadway—Christ's American Opera House.

Wood's Minstrels, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 44 Broadway—Wood's Minstrels.

Buckley's Opera House, 339 Broadway—Buckley's Opera House.

Banyard's Georama, 506 Broadway—Panorama of the Holy Land.

Russian Gallery, 563 Broadway—Day and Night.

Signor Maltz—Brooklyn Institute.

Bryan Gallery of Christian Art—243 Broadway.

Whole World—377 and 379 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening.

New York, Saturday, March 11, 1854.

One Week's History.

The Weekly Herald, containing a complete epitome of one week's intelligence from all quarters of the world, will be published at nine o'clock this morning. Price, 10 cents. To be had at the counter in wrappers and ready for mailing.

The News.

Our intelligence from Washington this morning is highly important. It is gratifying to learn that the administration and our representatives in Congress are no longer disposed to tamely submit to the flagrant insults and outrages perpetrated upon the persons and property of American citizens by the authorities of Cuba. Our correspondent states that the government is extremely indignant concerning the seizure of the steamship Black Warrior. The cabinet has been consulted, and the President will probably transmit to Congress a strong message on the subject, next Monday. By way of preliminary preparation the House unanimously adopted a resolution, yesterday, requesting the President to furnish all information relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and other violations of our rights by the officials of Spain. Immediately after the passage of this resolution Mr. Dean gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill repealing our neutrality laws so far as they relate to Spain. As Mr. D. is the organ of Secretary Marcy in the House, this movement may be considered as indicative of the policy to be recommended by the administration. On reference to another column it will be seen that the present leaders in Old Tammany have already sounded the war cry.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the bill granting lands for the construction of a railroad in Minnesota, clinched the amendment granting the proceeds from the sales of the alternate sections within the railroad tract to those States that have not hitherto received national assistance on their works of internal improvement. The vote on this proposition was ninety-five to ninety; but this manifestation of meeting out a little justice to the old States, proved to be merely an *ignis fatuus*—a shadow without substance—for the very next move was the tabling of the bill, by one hundred and twenty-six yeas to sixty-six nays. The House has thus given the projects to one of the Senate's great railroad land jobs. The war between the two bodies concerning the disposition of the public domain has now fairly commenced, and it is barely possible that the Senate may retaliate by defeating the free farm bill.

A very exciting and somewhat angry debate sprang up in the House on a bill granting three thousand dollars for the relief of the widow and heirs of Elijah Beebe, whose property, including many hogs, was destroyed by the Indians. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, intimated that Mr. Sellers, of Maryland, was desirous of moulding opinions for his constituency. One word led to another, until Mr. L. declared that he did not represent a State where five negroes were considered equal to three white men. This intimation aroused the indignation of some of the gentlemen from the South; the body was instantly in commotion; several members were found speaking at the same time; the Speaker in vain endeavored to preserve order; his decision declaring the gentlemen out of order was overruled, and for a while a general and indiscriminate assault has been reasonably expected. Fortunately a motion to postpone the subject prevailed, and order was restored, no doubt to the great relief of the timid, and the satisfaction of the dignified portion of the members, if any there were, present.

Little business was transacted in the Senate yesterday. Most of the session was spent in the discussion of unimportant private bills, some ten of which were passed.

Some one of the members of the Cabinet is said to have been daily in attendance in the House during the week, urging upon members the importance of passing the Nebraska bill. While upon the subject, let us not forget, among the numerous opposition movements, that a remonstrance, signed by thirty-five hundred of the clergymen of New England, and on its way to Washington.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Dr. Gardner was concluded, and the jury rendered their verdict yesterday. The testimony taken confirms the statement that the deceased most undoubtedly committed suicide by strychnine and brucine, both substances having been found in his stomach and on his person. By the way, a resolution was introduced in the House yesterday instructing the Select Committee on the Gardner frauds to extend their researches to all other supposed frauds on the Treasury growing out of claims awarded by the commissioners to settle demands upon the government for the loss of property by American citizens in consequence of the Mexican war.

Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, is the greatest discoverer of the age. It was he that discovered that Memphis, in Tennessee, upwards of a thousand miles from salt water, was the very ideal place for a navy yard. He proved it mathematically. There the navy yard is. The great Administration for Memphis was, that "it is above the point of the yellow fever," and above the reach of the enemy. To be sure a vessel of war can never be got up there, and never got down if built there, except in a freight; but Lieut. Maury proved that Memphis ought to have a navy yard; and there it is. The same worthy officer has lately proved that the Mississippi river runs into the Amazon, and that our commerce ought to take the same direction; and lastly, he has shown that between the banks of Newfoundland and the west coast of Ireland the bed of the ocean is graded on purpose for a submarine telegraph, and that it must be built to keep up posted during the forthcoming European war. Success to Lieut. Maury and the telegraph.

Our State Senators having disposed of their extending topic of debate the liquor bill, are disposed to initiate the example of their prototypes in the national Congress after the adoption of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, by taking a few days' rest. The members of the Senate yesterday resolved to proceed to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica to-day. A curious memorial was presented yesterday, in which Messrs. Clark and Barnes, Inspector and agent of the Clinton prison, are charged with gross malfeasance in office. The affair promises to lead to some singular revelations in connection with State prison management. Some queer developments concerning the enormous expenditures upon canals will soon be made, if the late report of the Auditor is duly acted on. In the course of the day various bills were passed and otherwise disposed of—among them several in which the people of this vicinity are greatly interested.

The Assembly referred the prohibitory liquor bill to a select committee, and a resolution was adopted ordering the final vote to be taken at noon on the 23d inst. Appearance now indicate that the discussion of the subject will be extended greatly beyond that time; and, under the circumstances, little surprise will be manifested if the bill should be eventually killed by procrastination. Both branches of the Legislature followed the example of Congress by adjourning till Monday.

The popular branch of the New Jersey Legislature has passed the bill limiting the monopoly of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to fifteen years.

We elsewhere publish some additional intelligence relative to the Greek insurrection, brought by the steamer Asia, which reached Boston yesterday morning, together with a series of very interesting letters from Paris and Copenhagen, and the leader from the last London Times on the war.

In connection with the official and special reports of the proceedings of our municipal legislature with regard to the filthy condition of the streets, we today publish the address of the people's committee to the people of New York on the same subject, all which will doubtless be perused with great attention by every friend of health, cleanliness, and decency. The Board of Councilmen, it will be seen, adopted a lengthy report, setting forth that under existing circumstances it is expedient to cancel all the contracts for cleaning the streets—only one of which has been fulfilled—and to advertise for new proposals, in accordance with certain specifications dividing the city into nineteen cleaning districts. Let the good work proceed.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication from the Board of Councilmen was taken up, praying the Legislature to authorize an additional appropriation of \$100,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Health Department for the cleaning of the streets. This sum was thought too high, and after some discussion on the amount that should be appropriated, the sum was finally fixed at \$75,000, and the resolution in its amended form was sent back to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence. There was very little business before the Board, and the Aldermen amused themselves by debating for an hour whether it was parliamentary to "lay a motion for the previous question on the table." This was at last decided in the affirmative, against the ruling of the Chair.

A man named Patrick Toomy was killed, and some others seriously injured, on the New York and Erie Railroad, last Thursday night. The cars of a milk train became disconnected near the Suffern depot, and when the engine backed, on a descending grade, the deceased was caught between the cars. This is the third or fourth accident that has occurred on this line lately. We also learn that a locomotive on the Hudson River road exploded at Hudson last evening, killing the engineer and badly injuring the firemen. The engine was completely shattered.

The investigation of the coroner's jury concerning the recent mysterious murder of an Italian refugee in Williamsburg was concluded yesterday. James Antoni, employed as a sugar refiner in Duane street, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. An ice-pick, left sticking in the deceased, and believed to have been in possession of the prisoner, led to the arrest.

William Brennan, whose trial for causing the death of Michael Moran has occupied the attention of the Kings County Court for the last four days, was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree yesterday.

On reference to our reports, it will be seen that there was a very general falling off in the prices of stocks in Wall street yesterday. Cotton was firm; and the rates for good brands of flour varied but little; Southern brands, however, tended downward. It is hardly probable that the present high prices will be maintained for any great length of time. The ice in the river at Albany was on the point of giving way at the date of our last despatch. This will soon be followed by the opening of canal navigation, and then we shall have such a rush of flour and grain to the seaboard as will astound dealers. No less than thirty-three thousand bbls. of flour and sixty-eight thousand bushels of wheat have been exported from Baltimore during the present week.

In addition to a variety of interesting miscellaneous matter, to-day's inside pages contain a political letter from Concord, N. H., Habeas Corpus case in the Supreme Court, Commercial and Theatrical news, &c.

The Nebraska Question to the Senate and New Hampshire.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill having passed the Senate by a large majority, is now under a sort of armistice before the House of Representatives, awaiting the issue of the New Hampshire election. But although the discussion rests for a brief space in Congress, the subject does not and cannot rest—the agitation is going on, and must go on, till the question is settled, and settled upon the fixed and permanent basis of the constitution.

The agitation, thus far, has been mostly of a purely abolition or free soil character. There have been some scattering, spontaneous anti-Nebraska meetings in New England, New York, and the Western States. We have had two or three anti-slavery assemblies at the Tabernacle, gotten up to order by the free soil and abolition coteries of this city; but though they were full of "sound and fury," they "signified nothing." Within the last three days a protest against the Nebraska bill has been published, signed by one hundred and fifty of the clergymen of the various Protestant denominations of this city and Brooklyn; but the clergy know very little of political questions, and their influence, one way or the other, is always overshadowed and merged in the party organizations of the day. The two old parties which have for some time been undergoing the processes of dissolution, will be entirely broken up on this Nebraska question, and a reconstruction will follow, changing from beginning to end all outstanding Presidential estimates for the succession. The clergy, acting upon what they consider to be the fundamental abstractions of morality and religion involved, overlook the drift of the political revolution going on, and the causes which control it, as much as they seem to forget the great constitutional issue at stake. They must be borne away by the pressure of the great question in its practical bearings, either to the right hand or to the left. The clergy are but a waif upon the waves.

Thus far the two great demoralized and disorganized old controlling political parties of the country have had very little to do with this Nebraska agitation. There have been some popular meetings here and there, and resolutions have been passed by certain State Legislatures against the Nebraska bill; but the principal agitators outside of Congress have been such political adventurers as John P. Hale, Greeley, Bryant, the rampant abolitionists, and the free soil favorites, and the Buffalo platform organs of Gen. Pierce and his cabinet. The bill, however, will be opened in a few days, and the Northern democracy will be compelled to show their hands, from New Hampshire to Iowa, upon the main question.

Next week two highly important political movements are to come off in this metropolis.

We allude, first, to the democratic meeting in Tammany Hall, appointed to take place on the evening of the 16th inst., in favor of the Nebraska bill, under the *pronunciamento* of a large majority of the soft shells of Old Tammany; and, secondly, to the public anti-Nebraska meeting, appointed to come off in the Park, on the 14th and 15th, under the auspices of the anti-Nebraska soft shells, the Van Burens, the Bryans and others, no doubt acting under the secret instructions or advice of General Pierce and his cabinet, and kitchen cabinet, at Washington. A third movement, involving a more enlarged action of the Northern democracy, is to come off with the New Hampshire election of Tuesday next, the 14th inst. These three days—the 14th, 15th and 16th—may be called the Ides of March on the Nebraska question.

The brand shells of the Stuyvesant Institute were the first to move in behalf of a public democratic expression in support of the Nebraska bill; but entertaining serious doubts of the good faith of the administration, they have concluded to give the soft shells of Old Tammany the privilege of leading off. And Tammany having responded, with a really surprising majority, in support of the pending repeal of the Missouri line, we may safely assume that no effort will be spared to have a thundering meeting in the Old Wigwam on the 16th—a model democratic demonstration, which will put the ball in motion for Nebraska and the constitution throughout New York, throughout New England, and all the Northern States; and which will carry everything before it, sweeping out all the unclean materials of abolition and free soil from the ranks of the party, from stem to stern.

Meantime, the Van Buren free soilers of 1848, received into favor by the administration, and elevated into the highest offices and the highest confidence, have resolved upon a bolt, which shall forestall and destroy the moral effect of the Tammany movement. Hence we find the call for the popular meetings in the Park, on the 14th and 15th, in advance of the Tammany meeting, and very likely the President and his cabinet have had a hand in and a hearing upon this Van Buren programme, which, if not silenced in time, may result in very considerable mischief. It is very true that the Washington Union gives out that the President will require all his office holders to go for the Nebraska bill—that the administration advocates it on the ground that the measure is founded upon the non-intervention principles applied to Utah and New Mexico in the acts of 1850; but all this is for Southern consumption. As in former years, General Pierce remains a vacillating and feeble politician. He is not to be relied upon in a great radical movement, full of the mighty responsibilities of this Nebraska question. Let, then, the Union soft shell democrats of Tammany Hall take hold of the issue simply as a great constitutional issue; let them meet the free soilers face to face, and, grappling the bull by the horns, lead him out to the sacrifice upon the altar of the Union.

The New Hampshire election is befogged by the vacillations and gyrations of the administration. Nebraska is the question before the democracy among the granite hills, and it is not the question. The President must be set down for it; but he must not be mixed up with it. All are good democrats, and vote the democratic ticket—good administration democrats, till after the election, any how. Let that be understood. And yet, the New Hampshire democracy, disregarding the cowardly trimming and dodging of the administration, ought to meet the issue like men—yea or nay—instead of being influenced by the miserable and treacherous policy of Gen. Pierce, Gen. Cushing and Marcy. Let every man in New Hampshire show his hand, yea or nay.

The issues involved in this Nebraska bill must inevitably shape out the re-construction of all the parties and factions in this broad country for the succession and the destiny of the policy of the government and the destiny of the Union for the next twenty-five years. The principles of the bill before the House are vital and radical. They rest upon the plain law and spirit of the supreme law of the land—the only basis upon which the slavery agitation can be put to rest, and upon which the Union can alone be preserved. Upon any other basis, the agitation and exasperation of the South will continue till the Union is broken to pieces.

The first object is to remove this slavery agitation out of Congress. This the Nebraska bill proposes to do. Under the constitution, Congress has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery than with the question of religion, or of religion and over slavery the supreme jurisdiction is among those powers reserved to the States and the people. Let this power over the slavery question be restored, then, where it belongs, and there let it rest. As long as Congress usurps this right of jurisdiction over this subject, so long the unholy alliance between the British aristocracy and our anti-slavery societies will be supplied with capital for infaming the North and the South to the ultimatum of dissolution. Nothing less than the violent disruption of the Union and the destruction of all our hopes of its march to greatness, grandeur, and glory, is contemplated by our anti-slavery agitators. Let them be silenced by the voice of the honest Union-loving people throughout the land, in support of the bill before the House.

In this view we await the issue of the New Hampshire election and the Tammany and anti-Tammany meetings of next week with deep anxiety and interest. Let the New Hampshire democracy, disregarding the dodges and shufflings of the administration, speak out for the Union and the constitution—let Tammany Hall do the same thing with a will, and, cleansing herself of the abominations of the Buffalo platform, and all its adherents, lay the ground-work for a reconstruction of the party upon a clean constitutional and national platform. The crisis is upon us, and the day for action is at hand.

THE DARTMOUTH SHIP CANAL.—We published lately, authentic accounts of the Dartmouthe exploring expeditions—one under Commander Provost, of the British ship Virago, which started from San Miguel on the 19th of December, and another under Lieutenant Strain, of the United States Navy, from the Atlantic side. It is somewhat amusing to hear now, that at Washington these statements are believed to be fabrications, because the government has received no intimation of the same. Is it such an unusual occurrence that the Herald should receive intelligence in advance of the administration? We imagine not. But from the particulars given, especially in the report of Messrs. Kennish and Nelson, it is not difficult to see that they bear upon their face the impress of truth. Their statements have been confirmed by other intelligence of a still later date.

PROGRESS OF THE LIQUOR PROHIBITORY BILL.—The passage of the prohibitory bill through the Senate will probably soon be followed by a similar evidence of Maine law principle on the part of the House. The only point on which there seems to be any reasonable ground for doubt is whether the Governor will defeat the object of the friends of the prohibitory law by the exercise of his constitutional veto. That he may do so, appears generally to be apprehended by the one party and hoped by the other. A veto would certainly create a very considerable excitement among both parties at the next election, and would be more likely to resuscitate Gov. Seymour—whose political career must otherwise be regarded as on the point of closing—than a tacit acquiescence in the views of the temperance leaders.

A peculiar feature of the anti-liquor agitation has been the violence displayed by the unscrupulous organs of the prohibitory law. It has been usual with them to denounce their opponents as corrupt, drunkards, profligates, habituates of grogshops, &c. Even Thurlow Weed, who is not himself a very mild or scrupulous individual, can no longer endure the attacks which are made on the opposition in the Legislature, and denounces in terms of unmeasured severity the attempt which is being made to spread through the country the belief that the resistance which the bill meets has been stimulated by corrupt agencies. However this be, the measure is now in a fair way of becoming a law. There can be no question, if it does, but that it will create a tremendous agitation among classes of our citizens which have hitherto taken no active part in political movements. The law professes to be founded on high moral and religious principles; but this does not deprive it of its unconstitutional aspect; does not prevent its being a revolutionary attempt to interfere with the private business of a large class of freemen. Temperance is doubtless a most praiseworthy habit in all classes of society; but the extent of intemperance prevailing among the American people is far exaggerated by the prohibitory law advocates. The bulk of society is temperate; drunkards constitute a very small fraction of the whole. And it seems a very singular system of legislation to subject us all to inconvenience for the sake of this insignificant minority.

The passage of the Maine law in Maine broke up all the existing political cliques and parties in that State; and now, we are told, it is actually a dead letter in the towns. No prohibitory law, however stringent, can ever be carried out in New York or in any other of the large cities of this State. It can only lead to quarrels, dissensions, and possibly to riot and bloodshed. However, the temperance fanatics seem to hold supreme sway at present. We can only wait and see what time will bring forth.

THE LEGISLATORS, &c., OF CALIFORNIA.—WHO AND WHAT ARE THEY?—We have received from California a statistical chart of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State, and of the State officers, Senators, representatives and officers of the fifth session of the State Legislature, which convened at Benicia on the 2d of January last. It is a document of peculiar interest, and gives a tolerably clear insight into the character and composition of the men who form the official army of that State. Every occupation and profession is represented therein. The merchant, the lawyer, the mechanic, the laborer, the actor, the farmer, the miner, and the printer, furnish in nearly equal proportions their quota. At the head of the list is Governor Bigler, brother of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and a printer by profession, though it is doubtless many years since he worked at his trade. He emigrated in 1849 from Illinois, but is a native of Pennsylvania. The Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel Purdy, a native of this State, was a merchant, and emigrated in the same year. The Comptroller, Samuel Ral, from Tennessee, was a miner; the Treasurer, S. A. McMeans, from the same State, a physician; the Surveyor-General, S. H. Marlette, from New York, a civil engineer; the Superintendent of Public Instruction, P. K. Hubbs, from Pennsylvania, a miner; the Secretary of State, J. W. Denver, from Virginia, a lawyer, of which profession the Attorney-General, J. R. McConnell, from Kentucky, of course is also a member.

Of the State Senators eight are natives of New York, three of Pennsylvania, two of Georgia, two of New Jersey, two of Ohio, one of Alabama, one of South Carolina, one of Virginia, two of Kentucky, one of New Hampshire, one of Ireland, one of Maryland, and one of Maine. In the Assembly, as in the Senate, there is a larger number of natives of New York than from any other State, while Missouri comes next. Among the occupations of the officers of the Senate is one which we have never heard classed before, but which we suppose is peculiar to that land of adventurers; it is denominated in the list "outside chances," and the person who formerly possessed it is the present incumbent of Sergeant-at-Arms. As there is a great resemblance between the two occupations, it is fair to presume that his outside chances will not be neglected in his new office.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Every one has been remarking the utter dearth of musical entertainments which has prevailed during the winter. We have had no opera, no concerts, no leading artists here. The theatres are open as usual, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," old plays of the Elizabethan era, and other shows have drawn crowds; but in musical art, the nigger minstrels seem to have been the highest effort that has been made. This state of things cannot last long. Two theatres each capable of containing from three to five thousand persons, will be opened in a few months; and several expeditions have already gone out or been sent to managers to Europe to procure the first talent to commence an early season in both. It is stated that Mr. Corby has been in Europe for some time, engaging novelties for Mr. Niblo; we have heard nothing either of the direction or the success of his efforts. Max Maretzek has likewise gone to Europe, it is supposed on account of Mr. Phelan for the new opera company. His object, it is rumored, is to engage Mlle. Crivelli with some distinguished tenor and basso, for that establishment. Mr. Hackett is still here, and it is stated that he still possesses an engagement with Mario and Grisi; but we doubt much whether it will ever be fulfilled, as Grisi's age, her affection for her children, and her aversion to the sea are likely to induce her to look upon a transatlantic engagement with great aversion. It is said that the new opera company had some negotiation with Mr. Hackett in relation to their house, and that they asked from three to five hundred dollars a night, together with 250 choice seats for the use of the families of the stockholders. This has been estimated to be equal to one thousand two hundred dollars a night for rent alone—a sum which no opera under any régime or with any combination of talent could afford to pay.

Meanwhile speculation is rife on the success of the agents who have gone out to Europe. A war between the Western Powers and Russia would undoubtedly drive the highest artists to this country; for, amid the clash of arms, the aristocracy of Europe will have something else to attend to besides the opera, music, and the ballet. At all events, from the authority of the agents, and the prodigious efforts which are being made to finish the houses and make them worthy of the country, we have a right to expect something extraordinary in the way of operatic entertainments either from the new opera company or Mr. Niblo.

DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS.—A GREAT REFORM DEMANDED.—We extract the following paragraph from one of our morning contemporaries, in reference to the mode of discipline practiced in the schools of Williamsburg, which will apply pretty much to our whole country, and all our educational institutions:—

Mr. Reilly states that about a year ago, he took his little boy, then attending school, to witness a procession, and on the following day, the teacher, supposing that the child played truant, punished him. The boy was struck so severely a blow on the wrist or arm, that four weeks after he was unable to raise his hand to his head. Very recently, one of his children was again punished in the school, and a very severe wound across the palm of the child's hand inflicted. The wound to the school to remain, took the child up to the room of the principal teacher, and showed the injured hand, which the female teacher by whom the blow was struck, acknowledged having given. Mr. Reilly said it was not to her credit, and an altercation followed, the principal taking part with the assistant. Mr. Reilly said he considered he was the aggrieved party, and entitled to legal remedy had he chosen to apply for it; and that he was much surprised the aggressors had turned complacently.

This barbarous, inhuman, and atrocious system of flogging, is a brutal institution, handed down to their posterity by the barbarous and piratical Saxons, our enterprising ancestors. It does not exist in France. There, in their schools, academies, and colleges, we find a system of discipline founded upon the humane and rational policy of appealing to the moral sensibilities of the scholars. There, the young lad or miss is punished by penalties which reflect upon their sense of honor, while, on the other hand, they are encouraged to obedience and emulation in their studies by proper rewards of merit and distinction. Between the teachers and their scholars in France, we see the good relations existing of mutual confidence, affection, and respect. And it is all the result of the genial policy of discipline which exists among them. It makes the young lad cheerful, generous, frank, truthful and manly. Contrast this enlightened system with the brutalizing practice in schools, of flogging, kicking, beating, mangling and mutilating which prevails in Germany, England and the United States, and it becomes beyond the power of language to express our loathing, abhorrence and disgust of this savage and wretched rule of discipline.

We have a striking example of the effects of this brutalizing system in the death of an otherwise worthy teacher at Louisville, and in the incarceration in prison, awaiting their trial for his murder, of two youths who otherwise have the character of amiable and promising young men. But the effects of this debasing practice may be seen nearer home, in the gangs of bullies and ruffians which infest our streets. And as long as flogging, maiming and mangling continue a branch of our system of education, so long will it develop the brutal propensities of our scholars. It is nothing but a savage, brutalizing and disgusting practice, and there is no rational excuse or pretence for it whatever. We have abolished flogging in our navy, where the recipients of it were hardy men—abolished it because of its brutality. Shall it be continued in our schools, where the victims are children, and where the punishment often cripples them for life, and deadens and brutalizes their moral sensibilities? No. Let the work be commenced for a thorough reformation upon this subject, and the result will soon appear in a higher, nobler and more manly race of young men, and in the rapid reduction of the ruffians, rowdies and gallowards which infest the community.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF SERVANTS.—We see that Bishop Wainwright and others are moving in behalf of an institution for the relief of servants, especially servant girls. It is proposed to establish a sort of central intelligence office, for the purpose of procuring good servants good places. This may all be very well; but from the experience we have had in all experiments of this kind, the most of the benefits which such an institution will confer will be reaped by the managers, secretaries, treasurers, and so forth, of the establishment. The truth is, a daily journal like the Herald, with its daily circulation of fifty or sixty thousand copies among all classes of our people—employers and employes, high and low, rich and poor, Catholics and Protestants, whigs and democrats, native and adopted citizens—is the best intelligence office for servants of all descriptions; and for those who want servants, as well as for servants who want situations. Thus, at the very reasonable charge of from twenty-five to fifty cents each, one, two, and sometimes nearly three hundred, servants in a single day procure situations, by the simple process of a small advertisement in our columns. This is the simplest, cheapest and surest plan for procuring good servants and good situations. All servants' intelligence offices, and boarding houses, &c., operate more for the relief of the managers than for the benefit of the servants in whose behalf they profess to be established. The Herald is the best institution, and the cheapest, for the relief of situations that want servants, and of servants who want situations. Let them come along—we have always room for them. We take great pleasure in thus being so useful to the community as we are. Those honest and industrious girls—the chambermaids—and all others concerned, whether for good places or good servants, can find no institution in their behalf equal to the New York Herald. Nothing like it.

BENEFIT CONCERT.—On the 22d inst., the congregation of Calvary church intend to give a benefit concert to Madame Bouchelle, who has been for the last three years, the leading vocalist of their choir. The efforts which are being made, and the popularity of Mme. Bouchelle would lead one to suppose that the concert will be highly successful. It will be recollected that Madame Bouchelle is the sister of one of our most distinguished composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace; and that she is known as possessing a very fine and highly cultivated voice. She will have, no doubt, a bumper house. On the same occasion, a young lady of great promise as a vocalist, and a pupil of Madame Bouchelle's, will make her debut in some duets with her preceptors.

VIOLATION OF THE LAW BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—We understand that the Postmaster General at Washington has decided, contrary to the Congressional statute, to give the Post Office advertising to a journal not possessing the largest circulation of any published in this city. This decision is a direct violation of the law, which directs in plain and simple terms that the Post Office advertisements shall be published in the journal whose circulation is the largest. Two journals competed for the advertising of the New York office, and one of the two, the Herald, proved by affidavits that its circulation exceeded that of its rival by some ten thousand copies daily. Yet by some legal quibble or subterfuge, the Postmaster here and the Postmaster General at Washington decided in favor of the latter. We have no remedy in the present state of the executive at Washington. But we shall, at our earliest leisure, prepare a succinct and careful memorial to Congress, setting forth the premises, and calling on that body to review the law, and make such amendments as may place it out of the power of the Postmasters to violate its spirit, as it seems they may now do with impunity.

TONNAGE DUTY ON AMERICAN VESSELS AT HONOLULU.—We have seen a letter, dated Truxillo, January 13, from Mr. E. Prudot, consignee of the Boston brig Helen Jane, to the Collector of the Customs, remonstrating against an increased amount of tonnage duty levied on that vessel. It seems that a new edict was issued, doubling the rates, and Mr. Prudot protests against payment in this instance on the ground that the Helen Jane was anchored in port some thirty-six hours previous to the publication of the law. Independently of the particular facts of the case, he believes that the policy which would establish exact rules on foreign, when there are only four on national tonnage, is ill advised, and that, under the treaty of 1826, the shipping of North America—a country which has ever been friendly towards Central America—is entitled to the same privileges and exemptions as native shipping.

The Missing Packet Ship Waterloo and Leviathan.

Among the many vessels of every class it has been our painful duty, during the past winter, to record as lost or missing, are the two splendid Liverpool packet ships Waterloo and Leviathan. Both these vessels cleared on the same day, (the 10th of last December,) from this port for Liverpool. The Waterloo sailed on the 23d of December, and the Leviathan crossed the bar on the same day, and both undoubtedly experienced the tremendous weather of the 30th of the same month, which strewn our coast with so many wrecks. An arrival at Liverpool, a few weeks subsequent to their sailing, reported seeing a vessel in distress, dismasted, and apparently endeavoring to make for the Western Islands, which was thought to resemble the Waterloo, but our latest dates from those places mention nothing of her, or of the arrival there of any similar vessel. Of the Leviathan, her sailing hence is the last heard of her.

The Waterloo was a very fine vessel, of 1,000 tons burden, and had been trading between this port and Liverpool, as a regular packet, from the time she left Messrs. Westcott and Mackay's shipyard, in 1835, to her departure last December. She was owned, (or principally so,) by Messrs. Kermit & Carey, of South street, and was commanded by Captain Edmund Harvey, of this city, a very experienced sailor.

The following were the names of her officers and crew:—

Captain—Edmund Harvey.  
First Mate—Wm. Richardson.  
Second Mate—Robert Maddocks.  
Carpenter—Thomas Ireland.  
Steward—Wm. H. Garrihan.  
Cook—Wm. Peel.  
Sailors.

John Bennett, John Wilson, George Reed, Thomas Stone, John Brown, John McCawley, John Kinsley, John Nichols, John Roberts, John Riley.

She had no cabin passengers, but we believe there were two or three in the steerage, whose names are not obtainable.

The cargo of the Waterloo was composed of 2,500 barrels of flour, 19,087 bushels of wheat, 133 bales of cotton, 19,740 pounds of cheese, 1 cask of mangelone, 1,024 barrels of rosin, and 6,720 staves, valued at about \$65,000. The vessel, which was valued at \$45,000, was covered by insurance in Wall street. Her freight money was \$15,000, and was probably insured, as well as the cargo.

The Leviathan was one of the finest of our noble packet ships. She registered 1,207 tons, and was not more than three years old, having been built at Newcastle, Maine, for the Liverpool trade, in 1850, and was worth about \$72,000. Her owners were Messrs. Simpson, Chapman & Co., of Wall street. She was commanded by Capt. Rufus Knapp, a first rate seaman, and most worthy man, who has left a wife and seven children. Her first officer was Mr. Thomas S. Underhill, of this city, who has also left a family. The number of souls on board the Leviathan when she sailed from New York was twenty-nine, including two passengers. The following are their names:—

Captain—Rufus Knapp.  
First Mate—Thomas S. Underhill.  
Second Mate—John Smith.  
Third Mate—W. H. Place.  
Carpenter—Edward Hulst.  
Steward—Alfred Fry.  
Cook—James Betts.  
Sailors.

John Berry, Humphrey Davies, Charles Cro, Thomas Nolan, Thomas Adams, James Wilson, William Somers, William McNeil, James Thomas, William Roland, Stephen Marshall, John Jones, George Farley, Henry Fink, Charles Adams, George Smith, John Burns, Denis Miller, James Blake.

One of the passengers was Mr. Fallon, of St. John's College, in this State, who was going to Galway, Ireland, for the benefit of his health. The name of his fellow voyager we could not learn.

The Leviathan's cargo was valued at about \$200,000, and consisted of the following articles:—608 bales of cotton, 54,764 bushels of wheat, 4,872 barrels of flour, and 7,200 staves, the freight of which was valued at \$20,000, which, with the cargo, we understand is covered by insurance. The vessel is fully insured in the Wall street offices.

So long a time having elapsed since these vessels departed—upwards of a hundred days ago—but little hope is left of their safety. It is probable they were dismasted, or otherwise severely crippled in sails or spars, and sprung a leak during the very severe weather that burst upon the Atlantic a few days after they left port, and as a portion of each cargo consisted of a large quantity of wheat in bulk, which would swell a great deal on getting wet, it might possibly have started the planking and choked up the pumps, thus rendering them helpless hulks upon the water, and that they afterwards foundered, leaving not a soul to tell the tale.

Marine Affairs.

FOURTH MARCH.—Extract from Capt. A. G. Fletcher's letter of March 2d, after a voyage to Liverpool in the C. Grinnell:—

In answer to your letter of the 1st, I assure you that nothing would induce me to have the rig changed. I had the heaviest weather coming to the westward that I ever experienced on the Atlantic, and had a chance to test it well. My best canvas was all my topsails reefed and set, making five topsails—and when this was too much we had no trouble in taking in the upper topsails, as any five men could stow them. My topgallant sails can be furled by three men at any time, and generally by two. As a proof of the satisfaction given by the rig to my owners, Mr. Cornelius Grinnell has contracted for a ship of 1,500 tons, to have the new rig. I proved the advantages of the new rig in hauling off from Sandy Hook in a snow storm, which I did under five reefed topsails, my fore and aft topsails being furled. At midnight a heavy gale; furled the upper topsails with comparative no trouble. Had the ship been of the old rig I should have had to take in under double reefed topsails, and during the night should have lost them, as my comrades did, who hauled off at the same time. It was the worst night I ever saw. My pilot fell in love with the rig, and we did the captain of the wrecked ship brought home by us. One of them, who saw the C. Grinnell fitting out, and then lugged at the rig, now says that he will never have anything else if he can avoid it. It would not do to alter the Forbes' rig and spoil it, and then condemn the principle. I have no doubt but that the underwriters of New York and Boston would have saved many large losses if the ships had been fitted with the new rig, and that many cases of suffering among their crews might have been avoided. The great scarcity of seamen now is more necessary to have the new rig than ever before.

The Governor of Rhode Island has appointed Friday, the 14th of April, to be observed throughout the State as a day of fasting and prayer.